OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1744. [N°. 55.]

AS Prosperity is a truer Touch-stone to the human Heart than Adversity itself, so, if we review the Annals of past Ages, in all Nations, we shall find there is no Time in which a great Man is so apt to become little, as when he is possessed of great Power. I remember *Milton* never makes the *Devil* lose the *Dignity of his Character*, but when he is at the Head of a great Army, and has just seen the Execution done (to use Mr. *Addison*'s Words) by his *Train of new invented Artillery*. This *undevils* him so much that he falls a punning. *This Passage*, says our *English* Critic, *I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole Poem, as being nothing else but a string of Puns, and those too very indifferent ones.* But, with Mr. *Addison*'s good Leave, I fancy, if we consider this Incident in another Light, we shall perceive it to be a true Picture of the Heart. We find *Milton*'s Devils all susceptible of the same Passions, Affections, and Sensations as Mortals. *Satan* beholds himself at the summit of Power, and he is unable to contain his Vanity; the Intoxication is too strong for his Brain, and as he could not be *greater* than he was, he becomes *less*. From this Consideration we are easily led to a fine Moral, *viz.* That great Power is great Temptation, and great Temptation is apt to alter Manners. If the Latin Adagy, *Nemo omnibus horis sapit*, is true, then sure no Hour is so dangerous to Virtue, as when Liberty lies a fair, inviting, and an easy Prey to Ambition.

Our Ancestors were perfectly sensible of the Dangers of leading their Kings into Temptations of this kind. For, when we consider the King of *England* in a political Sense, as guarded by a variety of constitutional Forms, which serve as so many Checks upon his Conduct, we look upon his Power as an awful Mystery wrapt up in Hieroglyphics; but when we behold him at the Head of an Army, that same Power is written in plain legible Characters; in Characters impossible to be misunderstood, either by himself or his Subjects. I hope it never will wear out of the Remembrance of *Englishmen*, that there was a Time when the People's Tenures were such, that they thought they had a Right to be consulted, with Regard to the fitness of the Quarrel in which they were to spend their Blood and Treasure; when they were as backward in taking the Field without Justice to their Cause, as they were in leaving it without Satisfaction to their Honour: And hence the brave old *English* Baron chose for a Motto to his Sword, NE ME TIREZ SANS RAISON; NE ME REMETTEZ SANS HONEUR.

It is our Glory and Happiness that we are now governed by a Prince superior to all Temptation of abusing his Power; for, were he liable to any, deplorable would our Fate be: Within Doors at the Head of a Parliament whose Confidence in his Virtues can be exceeded only by his own Merits; and, without Doors, Master of a Force by Sea and Land, greater than any Monarch in *Britain* ever commanded. Were his Majesty's Virtues, and those of the present Royal Family, as hereditary as are his Crowns, every *Englishman* would wish this Power to be immortal in his Family, because we should be sure it never could be abused. But *feminal Virtue* is not always above Degeneracy; and therefore his Majesty is, no doubt, pleased with the Jealousy which some part of his People shew, lest this great Trust should be drawn into Precedent, and that the same Confidence should be demanded where the same Merits cannot be pleaded.

Continency in *Scipio*, Purity of Manners in *Cato*, and Temperance in *Fabricius*, are all of them but paultry Virtues, compared to that of *resisting* the Calls of Ambition, supported by *irresistable* Power. ——In this Light his present M——y is amiable to this, and will be so to future Ages.

The Danger of a Standing Army to this Constitution has been often consider'd, but not of such an Army as we now have. I have heard it observed of Animals as well as of Vegetables, that when transplanted to a foreign Soil their Nature changes. A Gentleman told me the late Bishop of *Leige* was very curious to have a couple of *English* Mastiffs, of the true Breed; but when he had got them, they were not above a Twelve month in *German* Feeding, when they degenerated into downright *Turnspits*. I am far from suspecting, that the Courage of *Englishmen* can be broken by a change of Climate, but I will venture to say, that their *Spirit may.*—— *Courage* is *Personal*, and is to be found amongst all People; *Spirit* is *National*, and can be preserved only amongst the Free. ——*Sylla* and *Cæsar* never could have subdued their Country, had their Soldiers retained the *Spirit* as they did the *Courage* of *Romans*. But their long Continuance in foreign Countries, and their long Servitude under Martial Law, led them to believe they were fighting not for their *Country* but their *Generals*.——When they returned, they returned without *Roman* Sentiments, and the Liberties of *Rome* fell a Prey to that *Discipline* and *Courage*, which, had they been directed by a *Roman Spirit*, might have made them immortal.

But there are other Causes, which, upon all such Occasions, contribute to this Degeneracy of National Spirit. The two great Generals I have named, and many more of equal Ambition and the same Views, found it dangerous to trust to a thorough depravation of Virtue in the Army they carried from their own Country. For this Reason, we find them, upon all Occasions, associating them with Mercenaries and Allies, who, born under despotic Governments, never knew what Freedom meant, and not only were directed by, but even *believed in* their Generals. The Number of these Mercenaries were always, at least, equal to that of the Principals; so that whether they were paid by *Rome* or by their own Princes, as they were all of them commanded by the same General, they were always sure to be upon one Side as often as any Dispute happened. We have many Instances of the *Roman* Impatience at the Insolence of those *Barbarians*; but the Strength of the Mercenaries, the Authority of the Generals, the Dread of Martial Law, the Difficulties they were under, whom to trust of their own Countrymen, and the mutual Jealousies of one another, lost them the proper Opportunities of Resentment.——This took off the Fire of their Spirit——it grew vapid——it came to nothing. Communication of Manners with Foreigners, and Absence from Home, made them forget their native Country; and in all Revolutions of Government, effected by an Army returned from Foreigners, we find the Native and the Foreigner equally cruel to the falling State.

It is a Mistake to think that *Cæsar* subverted the Liberties of his Country by *Romans*. No; had it not been for *Romans* he never could have become Master of *Rome*; but it was his foreign Troops, in *Roman* Pay, that enabled the *Romans* of his Army, to bring about this great Revolution.

As we have lately smarted under the Lash of Power, I hope the Public will be sensible how humble we are under our Affliction, and how, like good Christians, we profit by our Sufferings. What is contain'd in the above Column I am sure could not be wrested even by a Jury of M——rs into any disrespectful Meaning: And we again take this Opportunity to express our entire Persuasion that the Liberties of this Nation are, *at this Time*, in no manner of Danger under his Majesty's Government. But tho' one may be too much a Man of Honour to debauch a poor Girl whom he has in his Power, yet we cannot help calling the Bawd by her proper Name for giving him the Opportunity.

To the AUTHOR *of* OLD ENGLAND.

SIR,

THE zealous Concern, which appears in all your Writings, for the Honour of the Nation, and the Welfare of your Fellow Subjects, encourages me to hope that you will not only give the following Queries a Place in your Journal, but, that your Public Spirit will lead you to take into Consideration a Subject of the *utmost Importance* to the *British Trade*, *Navigation*, and *Manufactures*.

It is an indubitable Fact, that before *England* became a *Trading* Nation, the general Price of Lands was from ten to twelve Years Purchase, which have risen from Time to Time, as our Trade increased, to twenty-eight and thirty Years Purchase: And, the Interest of Money, which was then 10 per Cent. is reduced to 3 per Cent. It is also demonstrable, that the Success we met with in Trade, was principally owing to the Settlement and Improvement of our *Colonies*, which are now become a *Fountain* of *Wealth*, and the *only* Branch of *Commerce*, except that with *Portugal*, which gives a *Ballance* in *Favour* of the *British Nation*; all others being *against us*, and having a Dependance, more or less, on them: So that the *Loss*, or *Diminution* of the *Colonies*, will affect them *all*, in Proportion; and in Consequence not only turn the *general Ballance* of *Trade* against us, but *sink* the Value of *Lands*, raise the *Interest* of Money, and *lessen* our *Navigation*, which is the *Strength* and *Security* of *Great Britain*. Shall we then run so great a Risque for a *Temporary* Expedient of raising Money, by laying an *additional* Duty on *Sugars*, already perhaps over-*Loaded*; for —— I know not what? And, after all, will not answer the Purpose and Design, since it will, undoubtedly, *lessen* the *Consumption* and *Importation*; and, consequently, the *old*, as well as disappoint the Expectations of some People from the *new* Duties. Could the *Council* of *Commerce* of *France*, or the most *inveterate Enemy* to the *British Nation*, have contrived a more *ruinous* *******. This, Sir, is a Subject worth your Notice, nor can you more usefully employ your Masterly Pen, than in the Service of the *British Trade*

and *Colonies*, which are the Support of the *Liberty* and *Welfare* of *Great Britain*.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant, G. B.

1st Q. Whether it is conſiſtent with *common Policy*, or the *Practice* of *other Nations*, to *lay greater Duties* or *Reſtrictions* on their reſpective *Colonies* than is juſt, reaſonable, and neceſſary?

2d Q. Whether an additional Duty on a Commodity, which is already *over-loaded* with *Duties*, can be thought juſt, reaſonable, or neceſſary?

3d Q. Whether it is not the *Intereſt* of *Great Britain* to encourage and promote her *Colonies* in *America*, inſtead of ſubjecting them to great *Inconveniencies* and *Hardſhips*, ſince it will in Conſequence increaſe our *Trade* and *Navigation*, as well as the Conſumption of our *Manufactures*: And, whether it is poſſible for them to make any further Improvements, under the Difficulties and Impoſitions they already labour under?

4th Q. Whether an additional Duty on Foreign Linnens is not more eligible than on Sugar, ſince it will raiſe more Money, and not be attended with the ſame bad Conſequences to the Nation: For, if the Duty falls on the Conſumer, and not the Importer or Manufacturer, the Effect will be the ſame on the one as the other; but if it falls on the Importer or Manufacturer, in ſuch Caſe, the Duty on Linnen will fall on Foreigners; whereas the Duty on Sugars, will fall upon our Planters and Merchants the natural-born Subjects of *Great Britain?*

5th Q. Whether the Intereſt of Foreigners is to be preferred to the Welfare and Preſervation of an induſtrious People of our own Nation, who are labouring in a diſtant Part of the World for their Mother Country, ſince they give Employment to many thouſand Families in *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and *North America*, employ at leaſt one third of our Navigation and Seamen, and, in Effect, labour for us as much as they do for themſelves?

6th Q. Whether the *high Duties* that are commonly laid in other Nations as well as this, on *foreign Manufactures*, which, in ſome Caſes, amount almoſt to a Prohibition, though they cannot be prohibited without Breach of Treaties between the reſpective Nations, is not a Demonſtration that ſuch Duties fall on the *Importer* or *Manufacturer*, and not on the Conſumer; otherwiſe, why are the, *Dutch* and *Portugueze*, as well as the *French* alarmed, why do they ſtrongly remonſtrate, whenever any new Duties are attempted to be laid on their Product and Manufactures?

7th Q. Whether the laying an additional Duty on Sugar, or even the *continuing* the *high Duties* that are already laid on the *Product* of the *Britiſh Plantations*, does not only put them on the *ſame* Footing with *Foreigners* and *Aliens*, but is manifeſtly the Cauſe of their *Declenſion*, and of the *flouriſhing Condition* of the *French Trade* and *Colonies*; and will inevitably be, at laſt, the *Ruin* and *Deſtruction* of the former?

8th Q. Whether a *more* equal Tax on *Window Lights*; alſo a Duty on *Coaches*, *Chariots*, *Chaiſes*, *Servants*, as well as on *Cambricks*, *Laces*, *French Wines*, and other *foreign* Luxury, will not only be juſt and reaſonable, but will fully anſwer the Occaſions of the Government, without *hazarding* the Loſs of the *Britiſh Plantations?*

9th Q. As by high Duties we formerly ruined our *Indigo* Trade, and have never ſince been able to recover it: Is not this an Experiment for trying whether we may not, by the ſame Cauſe, produce the ſame fatal Effect with Regard to the *Sugar* Trade; and ought not every Expedient to be thought on rather than try ſuch a dangerous Experiment; for, if our *Sugar* Trade ſhould be loſt, it will be impoſſible to recover it, becauſe, not only the *Trade*, but the *Colonies* themſelves may very probably fall into the Hands of the *French*.

10th Q. Whether it will not give the *French* and other Nations, at Enmity with us, inexpreſſible Satisfaction and Pleaſure to ſee ſuch *ruinous* Projects carried into Execution, which may be compared to a Man's devouring his Limbs one after another for a temporary Support, which, of Conſequence, muſt not only render it impoſſible for him to *reſiſt* an Enemy, but even to *exiſt?*

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Anſwer to the Remarks upon the *Craftman*'s Vindication, *Page* 42.

Printed for J. Robinſon, at the Golden Lyon in Ludgate-ſtreet.

N. B. Whereas there has been a *very* extraordinary Demand for our FOUR Letters of October the 8th, 22d, 29th, and November the 5th, they are now to be had, printed together in 8vo. Price Six Pence.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPAIN.

Cadiz, January 21. The Day before Yeſterday there arrived here an Advice Boat from the Havanna, which is ſaid to have brought Papers of great Conſequence; of the Contents of which, however, we can ſay nothing, becauſe they were diſpatched to Court by a Courier the Moment they were brought on Shore. We are actually lading ſeveral Regiſter Ships here, which are to be ſent to the Havanna and Vera Cruz as ſoon as poſſible. A Ship has been ſent in here, which was bound to Leghorn from Santa Cruz in Barbary, on a Suppoſition that ſhe has Engliſh Effects on board.

GERMANY.

Francfort, February 12. As the Proteſtants in Germany cannot be perſuaded to celebrate the Feaſt of Eaſter on the ſame Day with the Catholicks, and as this muſt naturally occaſion great Confuſion in the Seſſion of ſuch Courts of Juſtice as are compoſed of Members of both Religions, his Imperial Majeſty, in order to adjuſt the Thing as far as poſſible, has thought fit to publiſh a Declaration, by which the Vacation of the Imperial Chamber of Wetzlar is to commence on the 26th of March, and to laſt to the 8th of April incluſive; by which Regulation, neither Party gains or loſes any Thing.

MUSCOVY.

Petersburgh, January 28. The Day before Yeſterday M. d'Allion, the French Miniſter, took his Leave of this Court, but as a private Perſon; for as his Letters of Recall ſtile the Empreſs the Czarina only, and not her Imperial Majeſty, ſhe would not take any Notice of him in his publick Character. This Court has lately ſignified a Reſolution of complying with the Scheme form'd by his Britannick Majeſty for ſettling the Peace of the North; ſince which it is ſtrongly reported, that the Marquis de la Chetardie will not enter upon any Buſineſs till the Court goes to Moſcow. Sir Cyril Wych has received the Compliments of our Miniſtry, upon his being appointed his Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte. The Grand Marſhal, Count Beſtucheff, ſets out in a Fortnight's Time for Berlin. The Empreſs has deferr'd her Journey to Moſcow for four Days.

General Poſt-Office, London, Feb. 8, 1743.

WHEREAS *the Poſt-Boy, going out with the Weſt Mail from this Office, was this Morning, between Five and Six o'Clock, attack'd on the Highway, at the Staling Place, on the other Side of Turnham-Green, by a ſingle Highwayman, who took the ſaid Poſt-Boy into a Field adjoining to the Road, and open'd the Mail, and carry'd off the Exeter and Plymouth Bags. The Perſon, who committed this Robbery, is a middle ſiz'd Man, and had on a blue great Coat, with his Hat tied over his Head, and he rode on a Sorrel Horſe with a white Face, about fourteen Hands high, and made off for Acton, the Oxford Road.*

This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever ſhall apprehend and convict, or cauſe to be apprehended and convicted, the Perſon who committed this Robbery, will be intitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Perſon or Perſons, whether Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make a Diſcovery, whereby the Perſon who committed the ſame may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer, or Diſcoverers, will, upon Conviction of the Party, be intitled to the ſame Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter General,

George Shelwocke, Secretary.

LONDON.

Monday a Commiſſion paſs'd the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. John, Earl Pawlet, to be Cuſtos Rotulorum for the County of Somerſet, in the room of George Doddington, Eſq;

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has preſented the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Wingfield to the Office or Place of Curate of the Pariſh Church of St. Mary, in the Town of Salop.

A Commiſſion has paſs'd the Great Seal, appointing William Baker, Eſq; Alderman of this City, William Fawkener, Ezekiel Hall, John Hyde, Robert Jackſon, and John Caſe Mayer, Eſquires, his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the Diſtribution of Prizes taken from the King of Spain, and his Subjects, by his Majeſty's Ships of War.

Private Letters, by the Way of Vienna, mention a new Inſurrection at Conſtantinople, which, they ſay, had been appeaſed with very great Difficulty; and the ſame Letters add, that all their Victories over the Perſians, were an Imagination only.

His Sardinian Majeſty has declared to the Britiſh Miniſter, that he is perfectly ſatisfied with the Manner in which the Queen of Hungary has executed the Ceſſions ſtipulated by the Treaty of Worms.

Private Letters from Paris ſay, that 15 Regiments of Foot, a large Train of Artillery, and nine Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, are in full March for Nice, and are to be followed by the reſt of the Army in a few Days.

The new Biſhop and Prince of Liege is ſet out from thence for Bonne, and he is to go from that City to Franckfort, in order to concert Meaſures with the Emperor, for the Encampment of the Imperial neutral Army in his Territories, and in thoſe of the Biſhop of Cologne.

They write from the Hague, that the States-General have taken a Reſolution, to employ a large Body of Troops for the Security of their Barrier; and, that upon their Application, the Queen of Hungary has order'd the Gariſon of the City of Luxemburgh to be conſiderably reinforced. The Auxiliaries for the Service of that Princeſs will conſiſt of the ſame Number as laſt Year; viz. 20,000 Men.

The Portmahone Man of War arrived at Briſtol on the 9th at Night, from a Cruize; who, very early the Sunday befores met a Spaniſh Privateer chacing the Duke of Lorrain, Capt. Wilſon, from Eaſt India, who had been nine Weeks from St. Helena. The Man of War fired at the Privateer, on which ſhe threw her Guns overboard, and put out her Oars, and got off.

The Edward, M'Carty, from Cork for Lisbon, is ſeized by an Engliſh Man of War, and ſent to Plymouth.

On Saturday laſt a Grant of an Invention paſs'd the Great Seal to Thomas Greenough, of St. Sepulchres, in this City, Apothecary, of the ſole Benefit of his new Invention of a Tincture for cleanſing and preſerving the Teeth, and curing the Tooth-Ach.

Laſt Friday 7-Night Orders were ſent from the War Office to all the Companies draughted out of the ſeveral Regiments deſign'd for Flanders, to halt till farther Notice: The Reaſons for this haſty Order are variouſly conjectur'd.

The ſame Day an Order was iſſued out, by his Majeſty's Command, for all the Offices and Soldiers belonging to the Battalion in the Tower of London, to repair immediately to their reſpective Poſts there, and not to be Abſent on any Account whatever, without particular Leave.

It is ſaid that the Battalion now in the Tower will be draughted out, in order to be ſent to the Weſt Coaſt of England, and that a Number of Invalids will be placed in their room.

On Friday 7-Night laſt an Order from the Board of Ordnance came to the Store-Keeper of the Tower, for 4000 Muskets and 1000 Pair of Piſtols to be ſent immediately to Flanders; and a large Train of Artillery was order'd, the ſame Day, to be got ready with all Expedition, for the Uſe of the Britiſh Forces abroad.

Laſt Saturday 500 Puncheons of Biſcuit, and 200 Jars of Oil, with Vinegar, &c. were ſhipp'd at the Tower for the Uſe of the Fleet under the Command of Sir John Norris.

The ſame Day 16 Tons of Gunpowder, beſides Balls, Shells, Cartouches, and other Military Stores, were ſhipp'd at Woolwich for the Service of the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Matthews.

On Saturday Morning early died, at his Houſe in Lancaſter Court in the Strand, Chriſtopher Obrian, Eſq; who was lately appointed Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Royal Sovereign, a firſt Rate of 100 Guns: He was eſteem'd a very gallant Officer, and was one of the oldeſt Commanders in the Navy.

Thurſday 7-Night in the Evening, John Weſtley, Eſq; Son of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, was thrown off his Horſe near Epping, and broke his Collar-bone and one of his Ribs: As ſoon as his Lordſhip heard the unwelcome News, he diſpatch'd his Coach and Six with Mr. Townſend, the Surgeon, to his Aſſiſtance, who has brought him up to Town, and there are great Hopes of his doing well. The Coachman drove ſo faſt in going down, that one of the Horſes dropt down dead.

The Reverend Mr. Thomas Birch, M. A. and F. R. S. is preſented to the Rectory of St. Michael's Wood ſtreet, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Abbot.

Laſt Saturday Morning a Woman well dreſs'd, who had a conſiderable Sum of Money in her Pocket, was found deliver'd of a Child in one of the Gravel-Pits in Hyde-Park: She was immediately carry'd to St. George's Workhouſe, Groſvenor-Square; but refuſed to tell her Name, or to what Place ſhe belong'd, ſaying ſhe wanted no Pariſh Aſſiſtance.

On Wedneſday 7-Night laſt as one Harold, a Taylor, was playing at Cards with a Weaver, in a Publick Houſe near Bartholomew's Hoſpital, ſome Diſpute aroſe about their Game, and the latter call'd the former a *Molly*, on which he gave the Weaver a ſlap on the Face, which provok'd him ſo that he took up a large Candleſtick and ſtruck him ſo violently with the Edge of it on the Noſe, that he cut it off; he was immediately carried to the Hoſpital, where all imaginable Care was taken on him, but he died on Sunday Morning; and the other is gone off.

Sunday Morning the India Company received the agreeable News of the Severn, Capt. Collier, from Benjar and Bencoolen, and the Swift Sloop, Capt. Stewart, from St. Helena, being ſafe arriv'd laſt Saturday Afternoon in the Downs. Theſe Ships had a very good Paſſage, having been out but nine Weeks from St. Helena.

The Neptune, Capt. Dabbadie, and the Grantham, Capt. Hale, ſailed from Madagaſcar in Company with the Swift Sloop, and after a few Days Sail they met with a hard Gale of Wind, in which they were ſeparated; but the ſaid Ships were daily expected at St. Helena when the Swift Sloop left that Place.

By Letters from Portſmouth of the 8th Inſtant, we have Advice, that his Majeſty's Sloop the Fly, of a hundred Men, eight Carriage, and twelve Swivel Guns, Capt. Thompſon, Commander, carried in there the Day before a large new Privateer, of twelve Carriage, and twenty Swivel Guns, having been out of Port but four Days. They fought eight Hours, in which time the Privateer attempted twice to board the Fly, and twice to run away, but was prevented in both, which the Men aſcribe to the Conduct of their brave Captain in giving his Commands. What is ſurpriſing, not one Engliſhman was hurt in the Action; how many Spaniards were kill'd is not known, however, there are a hundred and thirty-three left alive.

The ſame Day a French Dogger going in at the Needles, ſail'd through the middle of the Fleet at Spithead, and paſs'd on to St. Helen's without Moleſtation.——'Tis ſuppos'd ſhe came for Intelligence.

On Saturday laſt Maſter William Chetwynd was removed by Habeas Corpus from Newgate to the Court of King's Bench at Weſtminſter, where he pleaded his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon; on Account of a Special Verdict having been found againſt him, at the Seſſions in the Old Bailey in October, for unfortunately killing Maſter Rickets, his Schoolfellow, in a Diſpute about a Piece of Cake. After he had pleaded his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon, his Diſcharge was oppoſed by ſix Counſel, viz. Sir John Strange, Mr. Serjeant Wynne, Mr. Lacy, Mr. Morton, Mr. Areskine, and Mr. Purcas, who inſiſted, that he ought to give Bail for a Year and a Day, (from the Commiſſion of the Fact) to anſwer, if any Appeal ſhould be brought againſt him; this was oppoſed by Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Legg, and Mr. Hume Campbell, (who were of Counſel for the young Gentleman) and after ſeveral long Arguments, the whole Court were unanimouſly of Opinion he ought not to give Bail, wereupon he was diſcharged.

Monday Evening died, of an Inflammation in his Bowels, at his Houſe in Botolph-Lane, Neil Buchanan, Eſq; an eminent Virginia Merchant, and Member of Parliament for Glaſcow in Scotland.

According to Advices from Turin, the Gariſon of the City of Nice, conſiſts of 4600 effective Men; and they likewiſe add, that it is certain, the French intended to beſiege it.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Stringer, late of Brotherton, in the County of York, Butcher.

Beckett Clement, now or late of Abingdon, in the County of Berks, Coffeeman and Chapman.

Francis Brewſter, of Beccles in the County of Suffolk, Mercer and Woolen Draper.

William Simmonds and Thomas Bonnell, of St. Martin in the Fields, Middleſex, Cabinet Makers and Partners.

General Poſt-Office, London, Jan. 12, 1743.

WHEREAS *the Poſt boy carrying the North Mail from Huntington to Stilton, was Yeſterday, the 11th Inſtant, about Six of the Clock in the Evening, attacked on the Highway, at a Place call'd Standgate Hole, by a ſingle Highwayman, who preſented a Piſtol to the Poſt-boy's Breaſt, and carried off the following Bags, viz. Durham, Hull, Boſton, Falkingham, Lincoln, Horncaſtle, Louth, Spalding, Stamford, Bourn, and Peterborough. The Perſon who committed this Robbery is a luſty Man, and had on a large dark Frock over his Coat, his Face was cover'd with Black, and he rode on a dark Sorrel Horſe with a white Face, and made off for the Biggleſwade Road.*

This therefore is to give Notice, that whoever ſhall apprehend and convict, or cauſe to be apprehended and convicted, the Perſon who committed this Robbery, will be intitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Perſon or Perſons, whether Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make a Diſcovery, whereby the Perſon who committed the ſame, may be apprehended, and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer or Diſcoverers will, upon Conviction of the Party, be intitled to the ſame Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſt-maſter General.

George Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

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